

review the requirements of 43 CFR, Part 12, Subpart D. A copy of the certification form is contained in the Sale Notice Package.

Equal Opportunity

The certification required by 41 CFR 60-1.7(b) and Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, as amended by Executive Order No. 11375 of October 13, 1967, on the Compliance Report Certification Form, Form MMS-2033 (June 1985), and the Affirmative Action Representation Form, Form MMS-2032 (June 1985) must be on file in the MMS Gulf of Mexico Regional Office prior to lease award.

Information to Lessees

The Sale Notice Package contains a document titled "Information to Lessees." These Information to Lessees items provide information on various matters of interest to potential bidders.

WC Rosenbusch,

Director, Minerals Management Service.

Dated: July 12, 1999.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 99-18155 Filed 7-15-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE BILLING CODE: 4310-MR-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology which meets the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The one cultural item is an iron spoon.

In 1869, this spoon was excavated from a burial by George Hachenberg of the United States Army on behalf of the U.S. Army Medical Museum. In 1876, this iron spoon was gifted to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by the U.S. Army Medical Museum.

Primary accession and catalog documents for this iron spoon, currently on file at the Smithsonian, indicate this

cultural item was removed from a Brule Indian grave located 15 miles up the east bank of the Missouri River from Fort Randall Dakota Territory in present-day South Dakota. Catalog records indicate the human remains with whom this cultural item was associated are in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution. Brule Sicangu Sioux oral traditions and historical documents indicate the Fort Randall area was part of the Brule Sicangu Sioux traditional territory during the time of this burial in the mid-19th century. The attribution of such a specific cultural affiliation to the human remains by the collector, as well as the presence of an iron object indicate the interment post-dates sustained contact between indigenous groups and Europeans beginning in the 18th century. Based on this evidence, the age of this cultural item and the occupation of the area by the Brule Sicangu Sioux coincide. The Brule Sicangu Sioux are represented by the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Because the human remains associated with this cultural item are in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, which operates under its own repatriation statute, this cultural item is considered an unassociated funerary object.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), this one cultural item is reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this item and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact Barbara Issac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 022138; telephone (617) 495-2254 before

August 16, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 9, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 99-18124 Filed 7-15-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, CA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Southwest Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Organized Village of Kasaan.

In 1919, human remains representing one individual were recovered from "an old Indian graveyard" at Old Kasaan, AK by Dr. M.A. Winningham while on a hunting and fishing trip in Alaska. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1946, Dr. Winningham gave these human remains to L.S. Keeton, and were housed at the L.S. Keeton Museum in Edmonds, WA. In 1985, these human remains were donated to the Southwest Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Curtis (L.S. Keeton was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Curtis). Ethnographic sources indicate Kasaan village existed at the time of European contact and was abandoned in 1902, when its inhabitants were persuaded by the Kasaan Bay Mining Company to move to the vicinity of the mining operation, which led to the establishment of the present-day Kasaan.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Southwest Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual